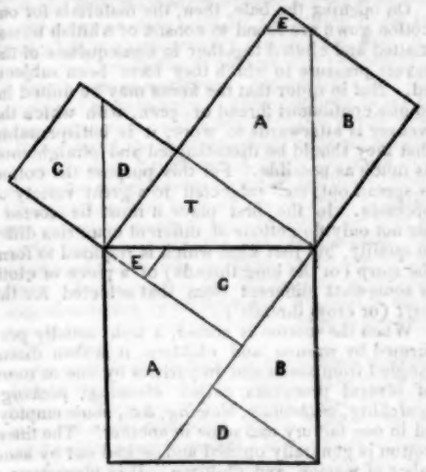
NEW YORK STATE MECHANIC.

A Journal of Science, Literature, the Mechanic Arts, Manufactures, News, &c.

VOL. II. ALBANY, APRIL 22, 1843. No. 22.



CARPENTER'S THEOREM.

This is another illustration of the same principle as shown in our last. The figure T is the right angled triangle. On each side is a square. The largest square is composed of five figures of different dimensions. The two small squares are also composed of five figures, which are severally alike, and equal to the five in the largest square: A to A, B to B, C to C, D to D, and E to E. This diagram admits of a rigorous geometrical demonstration, which, however, would be out of place on this occasion.

By paper of different colors, this illustration has been made with great taste and beauty, by young ladies, for the double object of amusement and instruction. Figures thus formed have sometimes been considered worthy of gilt frames, and of a place as parlor ornaments, as have numerous other figures for a similar object.

To match the different pieces exactly, and to arrange the colors, so as to produce an agreeable contrast, require great care, and the exercise of good taste; they hence furnish a good exercise for mental discipline. The principle illustrated is called the "*Carpenter's Theorem*," from its extensive use by carpenters and other mechanics. It is also the foundation of many operations in arithmetic.—*Holbrook's Self Instructor.*

CIRCLE OF THE MECHANIC ARTS.

No. XVI.

THE SADDLE AND HARNESS-MAKER.

The invention of the saddle has been attributed to the Selians, a people of ancient Franconia. Under this impression, it has been supposed that the Latins gave it the name of *sella*. The period at which it was first used, cannot be ascertained. It is certain, however, that the horse had been rendered subservient to man, several centuries before this convenient article was thought of.

At first, the rider sat upon the bare back of the animal, and guided him with a switch, but afterwards with a strap put round his nose. In the course of time, the rider came to use, upon the back of the horse, the skins of beasts, in order to render his seat more easy. The Greeks, and many other refined nations of antiquity, sometimes used superb trappings, composed of cloth, leather and skins dressed with the hair on; and in addition to the gold, silver, and precious stones, with which these were ornamented, the horses were otherwise decked with bells, collars, and devices of various kinds.

The Romans, in the days of the republic, deemed it more manly to ride on the bare back of the animal than on coverings. At a later period, they used a kind of square pannel, without stirrups; about the year 340 of the Christian era, they began to ride on saddles. It appears, that those first employed were very heavy, as the Emperor Theodosius, in the same century, forbade the use of any which weighed over sixty pounds. The use of saddles was established in England by Henry the Seventh, who enjoined on his nobility the practice of riding upon them.

The frame of the saddle is called a *tree*. It is not made by the saddlers, but by persons who confine their attention to this branch of business. The trees are constructed of wood, with a small quantity of iron, and covered with canvas.

In making a common saddle, the workman first extends two strips of *straining web* from the pommel to the hinder part of the tree, and fastens them with tacks. The tree is then covered on the upper side with two thicknesses of linen cloth, between which a quantity of wool is afterwards interposed. A covering of thin leather, usually made of hog's-skin, is next tacked on, and the flaps added. Under the whole are placed the pads and saddle-cloth; the former of which is made of thin cotton or lined cloth, and thin leather, stuffed with hair. The addition of four straps, two girths, two stirrup-leathers, and as many stirrups, completes the whole operation.

The roughness, or the little indentations in the flaps, are produced by passing the leather between rollers in contact with a rough surface, or by beating it with a mallet, on the face of which has been fastened a piece of the skin from a species of shark, commonly called the dog-fish.

Saddles are often covered with buckskin, curiously stitched into figures, and having the spaces between the seams stuffed with wool; this is particularly the case in side-saddles. The form of saddles, and the quality of the materials, together with the workmanship, are considerably varied, to suit the purposes to which they are to be applied, and to accommodate the fancy of customers.

The process of making bridles and harness for horses, is extremely simple. The leather is first cut out with a knife of some description, but usually with one of a crescent-like form, or with a blade set in a gauge, and then stitched together with the kind of thread used by shoemakers. The awl employed in punching the holes is straight; and needles are most commonly used, instead of the bristles which point the shoe-maker's threads. The mode of manufacturing saddle-bags, portmanteaus, and valises, is too obvious to need description.—*Hazen's Technology.*

THE TRUNK-MAKER.

The manufacture of trunks is equally simple with that of making harness. In common cases, it consists chiefly in lining the inside of a wooden box with paper, or some kind of cloth, and covering the outside with a skin, or with leather, which is fastened to the wood by means of tacks. Narrow strips of leather are fastened upon hair trunks with brass nails, by way of ornament, as well as to confine the work.

Instead of a wooden box, oblong rims of iron, and very thick pasteboard, fastened together by means of a strong thread are used in the best kind of trunks. The frame or body, thus formed, is covered with some substantial leather, which is first stuck on with paste, and then secured by sewing it to the pasteboard with a waxed thread. Over the whole, are applied strips of iron, fastened with brass or copper nails with large heads. The lines and figures on the leather, added by way of ornament, are produced by a *crease*, a tool made of wood, ivory, or whalebone. Its form is much like that of the blade of a common paper-folder.

How long trunk-making has been a separate trade, cannot be exactly ascertained. The trunk-makers in France were incorporated into a company in 1596. In the United States, this branch of business is very commonly united with that of the saddler and harness-maker.—*Ib.*

KNOWLEDGE FOR THE PEOPLE.

BY JOHN TIMBS.

MECHANICS.

Why are coals so productive of grand mechanical effects?

Because of their great hidden powers, which we can at pleasure call into action. Thus, it is well known to modern engineers, that *there is virtue* in a bushel of coals properly consumed, to raise seventy millions of pounds weight a foot high. This actually is the *average* effect of an engine at this moment working in Cornwall. The Menai Bridge, one of the most stupendous works of art that has been raised by man in modern ages, consists of a mass of iron not less than four millions of pounds in weight, suspended at a medium height of about 120 feet above the sea. The consumption of seven bushels of coal would suffice to raise it to the place where it hangs.

The great pyramid of Egypt is composed of granite. It is 700 feet in the side of its base, and 500 in perpendicular height, and stands on eleven acres of ground. Its weight is, therefore, 12,760 millions of pounds, at a medium height of 125 feet; consequently, it could be raised by the effort of about 630 chauldrns of coal, a quantity consumed in some foundries in a week.

Why is gunpowder another important source of mechanical power?

Because of the tremendous force which it exercises in certain operations, as blasting rocks, &c. in the progress of mechanical works. Thus, in the progress of cutting the Delaware Canal, four kegs of gunpowder, containing about 100lbs. were in 1829, used for a single blast, and had the effect of rending in pieces more than 400 cubic yards of rock.

Yet it is only when we endeavor to confine gunpowder, that we get a full conception of the immense energy of that astonishing agent. In Count Rumford's experiments, twenty-eight grains of powder in a small cylindrical space which was *just filled*, tore asunder a piece of iron which would have resisted a strain of 400,000 pounds, applied at no greater mechanical disadvantage.

Why are we enabled to determine the relative weight of a body, compared with the weight of another body, assumed as a standard, by means of the balance?

Because the balance consists of an inflexible rod or lever, called the beam, furnished with three axes; one, the fulcrum, or centre of motion, situated in the middle, upon which the beam turns, and the other two near the extremities, and at equal distances from the middle. These last are called the points of support, and serve to sustain the pairs or scales. These points and the fulcrum are in the same right line, and the centre of gravity

of the whole should be a little below the fulcrum, when the position of the beam is horizontal. The arms of the lever being equal, it follows, that if equal weights be put into the scales, no effect will be produced on the position of the balance, and the beam will remain horizontal. If a small addition be made to the weight in one of the scales, the horizontality of the beams will be disturbed; and, after oscillating for some time, it will, on attaining a state of rest, form an angle with the horizon, the extent of which is a measure of the delicacy or sensibility of the balance.

Why should not the weights of a balance be touched by the hand?

Because that would not only oxydate the weight, (or cause it to rust) but by raising its temperature, it would appear lighter when placed in the scale-pan, than it should do, in consequence of the ascent of the heated air. For the large weights, a wooden fork or tongs should be employed; and for the smaller, a pair of forceps made of copper; this metal possessing sufficient elasticity to open the forceps on their being released from pressure, and yet not oposing a resistance sufficient to interfere with that delicacy of touch, which is desirable in such operations.

Why does one weight alone serve to determine a great variety of others, by the steelyard?

Because the steelyard is a lever, having unequal arms, and by sliding the weight along the longer arm of the lever, we thus vary its distance from the fulcrum, taken in a reverse order; consequently when a constant weight is used, and an equilibrium established, by sliding this weight on the longer arm of the lever, the relative weight of the substance weighed, to the constant weight will be in the same proportion as the distance of the constant weight from the fulcrum is to the length of the shorter arm.

Why is the spring steelyard in very general use?

Because of its portability; as a spring that will ascertain certain weights from one pound to fifty, is contained in a cylinder only 4 inches long, and ¾ inch diameter. To use this instrument, the substance to be weighed is suspended by a hook, the instrument being held by a ring passing through the rod at the other end. The spring then suffers a compression, proportionate to the weight, and the number of pounds is indicated by the division on the rod, which is cut by the top of the cylindrical tube.

The dial weighing machine is a modification of the same principle, connected with hands on a dial or clock-face to denote the weight.

Why do water-wheels vary in their construction?

Because of the different ways in which the mechanical force of the liquid is intended to be applied.

Why are certain of these wheels called overshot?

Because the water by which they are impelled descends from its level to a lower one; its weight during the descent (falling, as it were, *over* the wheel) causing the wheel to turn. That this may be possible, it is only necessary that there should be a sufficient supply of water at the superior level, and that there should be a means of carrying it off after its descent, so as to prevent by its accumulation, the equalisation of the two levels. Hence the necessity of flood-gates in a mill course. On the circumference of the wheel the weight of the water is made to act in its descent, in a direction as nearly as possible at the right angles to the spokes, or radii; this pressure, however, acting only at one side of the wheel; thus making the wheel revolve, and communicate motion to its axis; and this motion being transmitted by wheel-work, and other contrivances, to the machinery which it is required to work.

Why are other wheels called undershot?

Because the flat or float boards placed at equal distances on the rim, and projecting from it, in directions diverging from its centre, are intended to receive the impulse of the water as it passes *under* the wheel. The wheel is thereby caused to revolve in the direction of the stream, with a force depending on the quantity and velocity of the water, and the number, form, and position of the float-boards.

The *breast* wheel partakes of the nature of the overshot and undershot wheels; like the latter, it has float-boards; but, like the former, it is worked more by the weight of water than by its impulse.

The *power of water* on wheels may be thus illustrated. If 100 gallons per minute be equal to a certain power with one foot fall, one gallon per minute will perform the same work with 100 feet feet of fall.

Why is the hydrostatic or Bramah's press, another example of the mechanical agency of water?

Because water, in common with all fluids, possesses the power of transmitting pressure equally in every direction. In this instance, too, it is materially aided by the mechanical efficacy of the lever.

Pascal demonstrated this principle and its advantages, by fixing to the upper end of a cask set upright, a very long and narrow cylinder. In filling the barrel and afterwards the cylinder, the simple addition of a pint or two of water which the latter was capable of containing, produced the same effect as if the cask, preserving its diameter thoughout, had its height increased by the whole length of the cylinder. Thus, the increase of weight of a pint or two of water, was sufficient to burst the bottom of the hogshead, by the immense augmentation of pressure it occasioned. Now, if we suppose the water removed from the cylinder of narrow dimensions, and replaced by a solid of equivalent weight, such as a piston, it is evident that the pressure must remain every where the same. Again, if we suppose the weight of the piston to be multiplied by the power of a lever acting on its shaft, the pressure will be proportionally augmented, so as to produce on the bottom of the cask a pressure equivalent to an enormous weight, with the exertion of very little primitive force on the piston.

This property of liquids also enables us with great facility to transmit the motion and force of one machine to another, in cases where local circumstances preclude the possibility of instituting any ordinary mechanical connexion between the two machines. Thus, merely by means of water-pipes, the force of a machine may be transmitted to any distance, and over inequalities of ground, or through any other obstructions.

Why is the hydrostatic press more advantageous than that worked by a screw?

Because between solids and fluids there is little or no friction; and, accordingly, in the hydrostatic press no force is lost by friction, except what is necessary to overcome the friction of the pistons in the cylinders. The loss of power in the screw, by means of friction, has already been explained.

HISTORY OF A COTTON GOWN.

The habitual use of the things which surround us lead to two very opposite effects in different instances: in some we become familiarly acquainted with almost every circumstance connected with them; while in others, the very familiarity with them in their complete state makes us forget or neglect the steps by which they arrived at it. It is probable that the *materials of clothing* lie in the latter predicament. If we say that nineteen-twentieths of such materials have originally had the form of slender fibres, and have once possessed either animal or vegetable existence, we shall perhaps not be far from the truth; and yet such a statement would excite surprise in many. Our cottons, calicos, broad-cloths, worsteds, velvets, merinos, silks, linens, and all the extensive varieties of each of them, are prepared from one or the other of *four* substances, viz.: the short fibres contained in the seed-pod of the cotton plant; a glutinous fibre elaborated from the body of the silk worm; the woolly fibres which cover the back of a sheep; and a fibrous bark covering the stem of a flax-plant. All these fibres, of which two kinds are procured from the animal and two from the vegetable kingdoms, are worked up by man into a fabric or extended substance, from which garments of every form and size can be made, and of a texture varying from that of a gauze veil to that of the thickest garment for rough weather. We will, on the present occasion, select one of these four classes of materials, viz., *cotton*, and endeavor to convey a general notion of the processes by which it acquires the forms so familiar to us.

On opening the bale, then, the materials for our cotton gown are found to consist of whitish fibres, matted and clotted together in consequence of the severe pressure to which they have been subjected. But in order that the fibres may be united into one continuous thread or *yarn*, with which the weaver is afterwards to work, it is indispensable that they should be disentangled and straightened as much as possible. For this purpose the cotton is spread out, and subjected to a great variety of processes. In the first place it must be *sorted*; for not only do cottons of different countries differ in quality, but that kind which is required to form the *warp* (or the long threads) of a piece of cloth is somewhat different from that selected for the *weft* (or cross threads.)

When the cotton is sorted, a task usually performed by women and children, it is then disentangled from seeds and impurities by one or more of several processes called *cleaning*, *picking*, *scutching*, *willowing*, *blowing*, &c., some employed in one factory and some in another. The finest cotton is generally opened and picked out by hand labor of women and children. It is placed on a table covered with a kind of net or meshwork, and after being lightly beaten with slender rods, the knots and other impurities are removed by the fingers. This is called *picking*. Another method is by *scutching*, in which the cotton, after being spread out on an elastic table, is beaten by a series of parallel rods, by which the clotted fibres are disengaged, and the cotton seeds and other impurities fall through the open meshes of the elastic table. But the most general mode effecting the first disentanglement and cleansing of the cotton is by a machine called the *willow*. A cylinder has several teeth or spikes on its surface, and it revolves inside the machine in near communication with other spikes. A door is opened, and a boy puts in an armful of cotton, and closes the door again. The cotton is then thoroughly disentangled by being caught between the teeth during the rotation of the cylinder, and the seeds and impurities fall through a kind of sieve to the bottom of the machine. After it has been worked about for a few seconds, the boy opens the door, removes the cotton which has been disentangled and cleansed, and puts in a new supply. The inferior cotton wools are at the present day frequently *willowed* by a remarkable machine, which feeds itself, or draws in the cotton from a sort of stage placed close to it, thoroughly disengages it during the passage down or through the machine, and finally discharges it in a fine fibrous state at the bottom.

When the cotton has, by either of these modes, been disentangled and partially freed from impurities, it is subjected to the process of *batting* and *blowing*, the object being to loosen still more the fibres of cotton, and to carry off the remainder of the dust through sieves. The batting (or beating) is produced by flat bars, carried rapidly round, which strike with their faces against the cotton fibres; while the blowing (or sifting) is effected by a sort of blowing-machine, or revolving fan, which removes the dust from the cotton. Where the very finest cotton (called *sea-island* cotton) is used, batting and blowing are often dispensed with.

(To be continued.)

THE OSTRICH.

The ostrich is a polygamist, and at the time of breeding usually associates, to himself from two to six females. The hens lay all their eggs together in the same nest, which is merely a shallow cavity scraped in the ground of such a shape as to be conveniently covered by one of the birds. The eggs

are placed upon their points, and the earth which has been scraped to form the nest is employed to confine the outer circle, and keep the whole in the proper position. The hens relieve each other in the office of incubation during the day, and the male takes his turn at night, when his superior strength is required to protect the eggs or the new fledged young from the jackals, tiger-cats, and other enemies, which are not unfrequently, it is said, found lying dead near the nest, destroyed by a stroke from the powerful foot of the gigantic bird.

So many as sixty eggs are sometimes found in a nest; but a much smaller number are also common; and incubation is occasionally performed by a single pair of ostriches. Each female lays from twelve to sixteen eggs. They continue to lay during incubation, and even after the young brood are hatched; the supernumerary eggs are not placed in the nest, but around it, being designed to assist in the nourishment of the young birds, which, though when first hatched are as large as pullets, are probably unable at once to digest the hard and acrid food on which the old ones subsist. The period of incubation is from thirty-six to forty days. In the heat of the day the nest is occasionally abandoned by all the birds; the heat of the sun being then sufficient to keep the eggs at the proper temperature.

An ostrich egg is equal in its contents to twenty-four of the domestic hen. When taken fresh from the nest, they are very palatable, and are wholesome though somewhat heavy food. The best mode of cooking them that I have seen is that practised by the Hottentots, who place one end of the egg in the hot ashes, and, making a small orifice at the other, keep stirring the contents with a small stick till they are sufficiently roasted; and thus, with a seasoning of salt and pepper, you have a very nice omelade.

The ostrich of South Africa is a prudent and wary animal, and displays little of that stupidity ascribed to it by some naturalists. On the borders of the colony, at least when it is eagerly pursued for the sake of its valuable plumage, this bird displays no want of sagacity in providing for its safety, or the security of its offspring. It adops every possible precaution to conceal the place of its nest; and uniformly abandons it, after destroying the eggs, if the eggs have been disturbed, or the footsteps of man discovered near it. In relieving each other in hatching, the birds are never observed to approach in a direct line. Some of the colonists on the skirts of the Korroo and other remote districts, make the pursuit of the ostrich one of their principal and most profitable amusements. Du Ploit shewed me five or six skins of ostriches he had lately killed. He said, however, that it was exceedingly difficult to get within musket shot of them, owing to their constant vigilance, and the great distance to which they can see. The fleetest horse, too, will not overtake them, unless stratagem be adopted to tire them out; but by several huntsmen taking different sides of a large plain, and pursuing them back and forward till their strength is exhausted, they may be at length run down. If followed up too eagerly, this chase is not destitute of danger, for the huntsman has sometimes had his thigh-bone broken by a single stroke from the wing of a wounded ostrich. The beautiful white feathers so highly prized by the ladies of Europe, are found on the tail only of the male bird.

The food of the ostrich consists of the top of the various shrubby plants which even the most arid parts of South Africa produce in abundance. This bird is so easily satisfied in regard to water, that he is constantly to be found in the most parched and desolate tracts, which even the antelopes and beasts of prey have deserted. His cry at a distance is said so much to resemble that of a lion, that even the Hottentots are sometimes deceived by it. When not hatching, they are frequently seen in troops of thirty or forty together, or amiably associated with herds of zebras or quaghas, their fellow tenants of the wilderness. When caught young, the ostrich is easily tamed; but it does not appear that any attempt has been made to apply his great strength and swiftness to any purpose of practical utility.

CLASSIFIED LIST OF PATENTS

Granted during the year 1842, with the names of patentees, and place of residence.

CLASS 1.—AGRICULTURE,

Including Instruments and Operations.

Millholland & Crane, Chandlersville, Ohio, *Bee Hive.*
Shadrach Trumbull, Suffield, Ct. do
Frederick Wolfersberger, Plymouth, Ohio, do
James Jones, Galway, N. Y. do
Daniel H. Farnam, Litchfield, Ct. do
Elijah Grumman, Norwalk, Ct. do
Henry Hiser, Wooster, Ohio, do
James E. Ross, Mount Sidney, Va. do
Jesse W. Davidson, Rome, Ohio, do
Zachariah R. Hench, Port Royal, Pa. do
Edwin Booth, Springfield, Mass. do
Francis & Carlisle, Chandlersville, Ohio, do
William Bryant, Nashville, Tenn. do
S. Bishop, Redding, Ct., *Machine for butter working.*
Wilson & Lee, Redding, Ct. do
Lemuel Adams, Redding, Ct. *Churn.*
Roderick Goodwin, North Bergen, N. Y. do
Noah H. Lindley, Redding, Ct. do
Daniel F. Hitt, Galena, Ill. do
Peter Moseley, Benton, Miss., *Laying off corn rows.*
Cyrus C. Baldwin, Cincinnati, Ohio, *Corn Sheller.*
Samuel Brady, Salina, N. Y. *Corn Cultivator.*
Bates, Wood & Wells, Adams, N. Y. do
Wm. A. Rogers, Somerville, Ala., *Cotton Cultivator.*
John Mason, Union, N. J., *Cultivator for vines.*
Brown & Crans, Barton, N. Y., *Mowing, cutting and cleaning grain.*
Sam. Garfield, assignee of Thos. W. Harvey, Jamestown, N. Y., *Fastening the nibs of mowing scythes.*
George Watt, Gainesville, Ala. *Plough.*
Thomas Wiard, Avon, N. Y. do
Nathan Hull, De Kalb, Miss. do
Cornelius Bergen, Brooklyn, N. Y. do
Barnabas Langdon, Troy, N. Y. do
Samuel Myers, Marion, Ohio, do
Jairus S. Tefft, Amherst, N. Y. do
Hiram L. Norton, Granville, N. Y. do
Joel Houghton, Ogden, N. Y., *Plough beams.*
James Parsons, jr., Dublin, Ind. *Combined Plough.*
Marshall J. Hunt, Cincinnati, O., *Cultivating Plough*
Cromwell B. Bartlett, Geneseo, Ill., *Prairie land Plough.*
Howard Delano, Mottsville. N. Y., *Revolving coulter for Plough.*
William C. Paggett, Greene, Ohio, *Shovel Plough.*
Jonathan Lead, New York, *Reaping machine.*
Wells Kilburn, Lawrenceville, Pa. *Seed planters.*
George D Waldo, Lockport, N. Y., *Smut machine.*
John Wilson, Huntsville, S. C. do
Peter Cook, Westfield, N. Y, *Smut machine, cleaning grain, &c.*
Bird & Weld, Trenton, N. J., do
Flickinger & Krim, Hanover, Pa. do
Samuel Fahrney, Boonsborough, Md., *Smut machine, separating garlic from wheat.*
Joseph W. Webb, Mount Morris, N. Y., *Straw cutter.*
Edmund Warren, New York, N. Y. do
Jesse Bowles, Louisa, Va. *Threshing machine.*
Isaac Zellers, Greenwich, N. J., *Concave employed in Threshing machine.*
Andrew Ralston, Hopewell, Pa., *Threshing machine and winnowing grain.*

CLASS 2.—METALLURGY,

And manufacture of Metals and Instruments therefor.

John M. Cooper, Newbern, Ala., *Augur for boring earth.*
Isaac W. Turner, Baltimore, Md., *Machine for making axes.*
Micah Rugg, Southington, Ct., *Trimming the heads of bolts.*
Martin N. Armstrong, New York, *Cleaning and polishing cutlery.*
Clute & Seabury, Cohoes, N. Y., *Flues of furnace.*
C. E. Detmold, of New York, assignee of W. Von Faber du Faur, Wasseralfinger, kingdom of Wurtemberg, *Heating furnace, &c.*
Peter Cooper, assignee of John S. Austin, New York, *Puddling and refining iron furnace.*
John C. McManaway, Scioto, Ohio, *Refining iron furnace.*
Claude S. Quilliard, Roundout, N. Y., *Reverberatory furnace, &c.*
Frederick C. Kropff, Bedford county, Pa., *Smelting, constructing, &c. furnace.*
Jacob Van Reed Hunter, Rockland, Pa., *Smelting iron furnace.*
W. W. Snow, Oneonta, N. Y., *Tuyeres for furnace.*
Richard Brewer, Plymouth, Ohio; do
Peter L. Dauvergne, Clarksville, Ga., *Washing gold.*
William Baker, Utica, N. Y., *Window blind hinges and fastenings.*
Daniel Hemer, Alton, Ill., *Horse shoes for the relief and cure of hoof bound horses.*
James Wood, senior, John Wood, and Wm. B. Wood, Delaware iron works, Wilmington, Del., *Sheet iron manufacturing.*
Simeon Guilford, Lebanon, Pa. do
Alfred C. Hobbs and William S. Thompson, Boston, Cambridge, Mass. *Glass Knobs.*
Miles Greenwood, assignee of George E. Sellers, Cincinnati, Ohio, *Right and left door latch.*
Miles Greenwood, assignee of George E. Sellers, Cincinnati, Ohio, *Gravitating latch and lock, combined, for doors.*
Edmund Parker, Meriden, Ct., *Thumb latch for doors.*
John P. Sherwood, Sandy Hill, N. Y. *Door lock.*
Robert M. Tuttle, Newark, N, J., *Combination tumbler door lock.*
Godfried M. Zahm, Lancaster, Pa., *Door lock and key.*
Albert Bingham, Boston, Mass., *Check bolt of latch or lock.*
Andrew O. Downer, Utica, N. Y., *Fastening to their spindles, &c. lock and latch knobs.*
Mahlon Gregg, Wilmington. Del., *Cutting plates or sheets of metal.*
Richard M. Hoe, New York, *Grinding and polishing metallic surfaces, particularly saw plates.*
Frederick J. Ayres, Roxburo, Mass., *Machinery for cutting nails.*
William Ball, Washington, D. C., *Padlocks.*
Roper & Ball, Philadelphia, Pa. do
H. C. Jones, Newark, N. J., *Padlocks for mail bags.*
Alonzo C. Arnold, Norwalk, Ct., *Punching machine for the manufacture of covered buttons.*
Timothy Allen, Plymouth, Mass., *Rivets, for coopers' use.*
John A. Roebling, Saxonburg, Pa., *Method of and machinery for the manufacture of wire ropes.*
Lorenzo D. Walter, and Jacob Walter, Fort Plain, Springfield, N. Y., *Making screws, bolts, pins and rivets.*
Alexander Hodges, assignee of Cullen Whipple, Providence, R. I., *Cutting the threads of wood screws.*
Solyman Merrick, Springfield, Mass., *Screw wrench.*
Thomas Woodward, Brooklyn, N. Y., *Shield pin for securing shawls, &c.*
J. T. Steiger, Washington, D. C., *Cut and wrought spikes, bolts, nails, &c.*
James Buckeley, Spotswood, N. J., *Clinching of spikes, nails, &c.*
William Emmons, New York, do
Luther Chester, Ct., *Forming moulds for casting spoons.*
George W. and Ezra B. Robinson, *Window sash spring fastener.*

PURE WATER.—The Deity, the manufacturer; the Ocean, the raw material; the Sun, the generater of the vapor; the Skies, the condenser; Electricity and Attraction the distributers, in showers and dews, so finely attenuated as to be respired through the pores of the most delicate plants. Rivers and Lakes, so abundantly distributed as to support not only the whole vegetable but the whole animal creation. It checks and extinguishes the most destructive element, and finds its level between the tops of mountains and the tops of houses. It wants neither steamboats nor locomotives to be transported. It cleanses and beautifies all nature, and is so salubrious to man, that it neither disordess the stomach, excites the passions, or maddens the brain; so necessary to all life, that the humblest insect exists not without it. The loftiest tree, monarch of the forest, and man, monarch of all, in its absence droop their heads on the parched earth and die.

EPITAPH ON A CARD-MAKER.

His card is cut—long days he *shuffled* through
The *game* of life—he *dealt* as others do,
Though he by *honors* tells not its amount,
When the last *trump* is *play'd* his *tricks* will count.

A PRACTICAL JEST.—A man named Moore, who deals in young trees, shrubs, seedlings, and other juvenile vegetables, near Carlow, was knocked up, lately, at an unseasonable hour, by a traveller, who asked if he kept a "nursery." "Yes," said he. "Well, then, here's something in your line." Before he could open the door, his customer had gone off at a smart trot, and left a nice little child on the threshold.—*English paper.*

The following beautiful lines are cut from the Woodstock *Spirit of the Age* the leading Democratic paper in Vermont. They are from the pen of the editor of that paper, one of the most promising of our young poets, and one whom we predict will yet occupy a high place in public estimation. Mr. Eastman has contributed more than one flower to the already glorious wreath of American poets, and we trust that his devotion to the demon of party may not induce the captious muses to spurn their "occasional student" from the "sacred hill." Even as it is, we are glad to see these fire-fly gleams of genius above the slimy pools of party—and if counsel from us "could aught avail" we would most certainly advise to throw off the trammels that must always bear down the partisan editor, and give free scope to a genius that must revolt at such a servitude.—*Ed.*

SEED-TIME AND HARVEST SHALL ENDURE UNTO THE END.

BY C. G. EASTMAN.

The skies are clouded and the sleet
Drives at the window all the day,
And piled along the narrow street,
The huge drifts block the traveller's way;
With freezing nights and day o'er cast,
Stern winter, still thy reign is here,
To vex the husbandman and blast
The promise of the opening year.

How long shall bud and blossom wait
For thy departure? it is time
To hear the whippoorwill, the prate
Of birds about their nests, the chime
Of merry waters by the way,
The swallows gathering at the eaves,
And soft-wing'd zephyrs out at play
Among the green and opening leaves.

Still thou art building o'er the streams
The agile skater's glassy floor,
And shaping with the moons, cold beams
Fantastic shadows, while the roar
Of dismal winds is heard at night
Upon the mountain, and below
The valleys still are cold and white,
And cheerless with the drifting snow.

Yet thou shalt have thy day, stern child
Of tempests, soon, thy frosty locks
Shorn form thy brow by zephyrs mild,
Shall thou depart, and grazing flocks
Shall crop the grass thy clouded sun
Has checked awhile; in summer hours,
Above thy grave, shall children run
And wreath their locks with flowers.

Not long can seasons late or storms
Keep back the seed-time, and the grain,
That nature in her bosom warms,
Shall, in its own due time, again,
Put forth the blade. So Truth: and though,
Its seed-time may, by craft and crime,
Be staid, it liveth and will grow
To the full harvest in its time.

ORGANIZATION OF INDUSTRY.

BY MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

ECONOMY OF ASSOCIATION.

Economy is a *word* in pretty general use at the present day; but with individuals as well as political parties, it is one thing to preach and quite another thing to *practice* it.

The manufacture of tobacco in this city affords a very striking illustration of the benefits that would result in point of economy were the six establishments now engaged in it to unite and carry on the same business in one large establishment. The following estimate of the expenses of these establishments are founded on information drawn from the books of some of the principal establishments, so there can be no mistake about the matter. Taking the items of expense of each establishment separately and adding them together, the following is the result:

Whole amount of rents for the year,	$4,400
" " for ariving machinery,	2,100
" " of salaries to partners and clerks,	12,700
" " paid pedlars and teams,	13,773
" " fuel and lights,	350
Making a sum total of	$32,328

If these six establishments were to unite their business it has been estimated by a number of practical tobacconists that the expenses would not exceed the following sums:

Rent of store in the city,	$800
" " factory near the city	1,200
Salaries of necessary superintend'ts clerks, etc.	5,000
Propelling machinery,	900
Pedlars and teams, one half the present number,	6,364
Fuel and lights,	100
Making a sum total of only	$14,364
And annually an actual saving of	$15,964

This estimate, it must be borne in mind, is made supposing the whole concern to be carried on in or near the city, saying nothing about the economy and pleasure to the stockholders of living within the association.

Nor are these the only advantages which would result by carrying on the above business in the association. We have as yet said nothing of the laborers—those who are the *real producers* in this business. Their average wages do not at present exceed $5 per week. Now, with a salary of $250, what can a man hope for in the shape of a pleasant dwelling and maintenance for his family. No decent house for a family can be rented less than $100 per annum, and with the remaining $150 to provide clothing, provisions, doctor's bills, church expenses, etc. and what does the honest laborer have to cheer him in the shape of a spare fund for the decline of life? Absolutely nothing. He manages perhaps by the most rigid, self-denying economy, to squeeze along and make both ends meet, with the comforting prospect of being dependent on his children for support in old age, or of ending his days in a poor-house—establishments by the by, whose reputation for comfort are far from being above suspicion.

But in association this class of laborers have an equal advantage with others. The expenses of living being reduced to one third or less of the present cost, their wages will not only yield them a yearly income, but in case of accidents they can claim their support by an *acknowledged right*, spending the evening of their lives in peace and quiet, surrounded by their friends, all enjoying a peaceful and happy prosperity.

This branch of business is probably as well adapted as an illustration of our subject as any other that could be selected, and what rational mind can look at these facts and figures and still contend that association is not practicable on the score of economy?

But we have not yet done with this branch of the subject. We have asserted that the expenses of living will be greatly reduced by association, and will endeavor to show that it is so. Take for example 100 families whose expenses average $600 each per annum. Total $60,000.

We will suppose these expenses to be divided into the following items:

Annual rent at the low estimate of $100,	$10,000
Fuel for two fires each, and each fire $20,	4,000
Provisions, mostly purchased in small quantities in our retail markets at retail prices, averaging $200 per family,	20,000
Clothing for each family, purchased at retail, $160	16,000
One domestic to each family, including board, $2 per week,	10,000
	$60,000

By the plan of association, the rent is fixed at 10 per cent on the cost of the building; and building on the same plan the necessary rooms for a family will not cost the association to exceed $300, making the rent $30 each, $3,000

The expense for fuel, by warming the whole building by one or two large furnaces, on a recent improved plan, and dispensing with all private kitchen fires, may be reduced to one-twentieth the present cost, viz.	200
Provisions, mostly furnished within the association, and the necessary purchases be in quantities at wholesale prices, may be safely estimated at one half present cost,	10,000
Expenses of clothing at two-thirds present cost,	10,667
Domestic labor being concentrated and conducted on a large scale, aided by machinery, will not exceed one-fourth present cost,	2,500
Making a total amount of but	$26,367

A little more than one third present cost, from which you have still to deduct difference in waste between cooking for 100 families separately and loss of time in providing and superintending domestic operations, all of which will easily reduce the actual expense to less than one-third of what it now is.

Politicians tell us that all the present distress, arising from the pecuniary embarrassments of the country, is owing to our extravagance, and gravely tell us we must be more economical; but do they show us wherein we can be? If they tell us it consists in doing less business, or abandoning enterprises already commenced, we cannot believe them, for business is the life of the nation, and he who to save expense does without a coat not only freezes himself but starves his neighbor whose business it is to supply him with it.

No, true economy consists in pronucing most with the least possible labor and expense, and this can be done *alone by the proper union and organization of wealth, talent and industry.*

THE SOUTHERN PINE.—A correspondent of the N. Y. Post, writing from North Carolina, has the following remarks on the pine: "We passed through extensive forests of pine, which had been *boxed*, as it was called, for the collection of turpentine. Every tree had been scored by the axe on one of its sides, some of them as high as the arm could reach down to the roots, and the broad wound was covered with the turpentine, which seems to saturate every fibre of the long leaved pine. Sometimes we saw large flakes or crusts of the turpentine, of a light yellow color, which had fallen, and lay beside the tree on the ground. The collection of turpentine is the work of destruction; it strips acre after acre of these noble trees, and, if it goes on, the time is not far distant when the long-leaved pine will become nearly extinct in this region, which is so sterile as hardly to be fitted for producing any thing else. We saw large tracts covered with the standing trunks of trees already killed by it; and other tracts beside them had been freshly attacked by the spoiler. I am told, that the tree which grows up when the long-leaved pine is destroyed, is the loblolly pine; or, as it is sometimes called, the short-leaved pine—a tree of very inferior quality and in little esteem." It would seem from this, that the citizens of North Carolina are following the example of that wise and renowned individual who owned a goose which laid golden eggs, and who killed the bird in order to obtain all the eggs at once!

THE MODESTY OF MERIT.—When commodore Hull, in the Constitution, brought the Guerriere as a prize into the port of Boston, the citizens waited on him and forced him to accept of a public entertainment, the gallant officer remarking that he would rather fight the battle over again than encounter such overpowering testimonials of affection and approbation. So when commodore Decatur was presented with the freedom of the city of New York, and the complimentary address was pronounced by De Witt Clinton, then mayor of the city, the N. Y. American states that attention was directed mainly to poor Decatur, "who, dressed in full uniform; and surrounded by a brilliant array of his officers, stood pale, trembling, and looked more like a man receiving sentence than applause."

The American concludes the anecdote in the following words:

"When it came to his turn to reply, he uttered out, from the paper in his hand, the brief words he had to speak; and only when they were spoken, and the formality of the circle was broken up, did he recover; and then almost in the language of Hull, his first words were that he would rather go into a fight against any odds, than through such a scene again."

ELASTIC GUM VARNISH.—Dissolve elastic gum, cut small, in five times its weight of spirits of turpentine, by keeping them days together; then boil an ounce of this solution in eight ounces of drying linseed oil for a few minutes; lastly, strain it. It must be used soon.

RENEWING OF COLORS.—A fine bloom is given by fruit dealers to cucumbers, grapes, peaches, plums, &c. by powdering them with finely pounded magnesia, which has the effect of bringing the colors out. The colors of a carpet, too, on which some calcined magnesia had been scattered, have been observed to be completely revived.

MOULDINESS.—Le Bulletin Universel says, that mouldiness in the timber of a house may be prevented by washing it over with a weak solution of muriate of mercury.

It is easier to bring up a dozen children right, than reform one grown-up blockhead.

ALBANY, THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1843.

MECHANICS, ATTENTION.

A public meeting of the mechanics and citizens who are opposed to the existing infamous monopoly *prison system*, will be held at the court room of the CITY HALL, on *Tuesday Evening* next, at half past 7, to receive a report upon what has been done on this subject during the last session of the legislature, and to decide upon the mode and extent of action for the ensuing year. Several addresses may be expected. Mechanics in Troy, Cohoes, and the surrounding towns, are requested to be in attendance, if possible, as business of importance is to be transacted.

THE PRISON BILL.

On Tuesday last the legislature of our state adjourned *sine die*. We do not regret that this stormy session has been brought to a close, but we do regret that we are again under the painful necessity of announcing to our readers the failure of the united efforts of the mechanics of the state of New York to obtain a redress of injuries—too long continued. We regret that we shall again be compelled "to fight the battle o'er;" but, with right and justice on our side, we again raise the standard, confident that in the end we shall gloriously triumph. It is our honest opinion that with one effort more we shall carry our point, and secure justice from the hands of our legislators. The reasons upon which we base this conclusion we shall give at another time, with a succinct history of the question for the six months past, and an analysis of the movements and votes thereon in our legislature during the session just closed. We shall do our whole duty in regard to the matter, at the proper time, however painful it may be to us, or however much it may reflect upon others. To the honest and praiseworthy we shall award praise, and to the time-serving and hypocritical we shall render their due.

Mr. Pentz's bill to employ the convicts in mining, in accordance with the report of Ransom Cook, Esq., passed the house on Saturday last, by a vote of 64 to 28, and was immediately sent to the senate. It received its first reading in the senate on the Monday following, and a motion was made that it receive its second reading forthwith. To this GEN. ERASTUS ROOT (of this district) objected, and as, under such circumstances, it could not receive a second reading, unless the rules were suspended, no further action was had upon it for that day. The next day, being the day fixed for the adjournment, owing to the accumulation of bills ordered to a third reading, and the limited time that remained, it was impossible for the appropriate order of business under which this bill would come up, to be reached, and though Mr. Sherwood, to whom the mechanics are indebted more than to any other man in the senate, our *pledged* senators voted against the motion and it was *lost*. The only verdict we can render in the case is: *Came to its death in the senate chamber of the state of New York, for want of time, owing to a criminal delay in the house, and the bear-like opposition of ERASTUS ROOT, aided by the cold blooded deliberation of its pretended friends, and the machinations of its open and secret enemies, and despite the efforts of a few consistent and firm minded senators.*

This is our verdict. Yet, it is our belief that had the session been prolonged for a week, or even *three* days, the bill would have passed, despite the opposition of Gen. ROOT, who by this act has not added to his scanty and begrimmed laurels, or the tardiness of a portion of our friends. It is, however, too late to remedy the past, and we must look out for the future. We will learn by and by to repose that confidence in our legislators which their acts deserves—just none at all.

Mr. Porter, of Utica, introduced a bill last week, founded on Mr. Bartlitt's report, to which we adverted in our last paper, to legalize the illegal contracts, made in violation of the law of 1835, and enforced by the law of last winter. And this infamous bill passed the senate by a vote of 16 to 11—Mr. Bartlitt, chairman of the prison committee, voting in the affirmative! It died a natural death, however, in the house, and so the illegal contracts must be broken up on the 1st of May next, or else the officers of the prisons *may* and must be indicted themselves, and sent to fulfil illegal contracts if they have such an itching for it. Will our friends near the prisons look to this matter? We hope they will let us know if the laws are infringed in the least, and our word for it, short tether will be allowed the law breaker in future. So, here ends the chapter for this week.

NEW HYDRAULIC FIRE ENGINE.

A Mr. Ransom of New York, has invented a new engine, which is said to possess many important advantages over those now in use, throwing water seventy-five per cent beyond the power of the Croton. It is thus noticed by the *True Sun:* "The inventor says that with the water of nine hydrants issuing directly from the mains, and flowing through one length of hose each, the utmost capacity of the engine would be displayed, and the result would be five one inch streams thrown one hundred feet or nearly that, from the top of the highest building in the city. He calculates the power obtained when the full number of hydrants is attached to be equal to that of three hundred men. The machine does not exceed in size or weight the common fire engine. A double hydrant has been set up in the rear of the city hall, and the means are thus furnished to test the principle of the invention. Mr. Ransom has addressed the fire and water committee of the common council on the subject; but we believe they have not yet reported thereon."

LETTERS, SCIENCE, AND ART.

From the latest foreign journals and magazines, we derive the following particulars, which are here presented as the most important events that have transpired recently in Europe, in the arts and sciences, etc.

COPY RIGHT FOR DESIGNS.—The calico printers of Great Britain have succeeded in procuring the enactment of a law securing the copyright for their designs. A valuable service of plate was presented to James Emerson Tennet, member of parliament for Belfast, by the print trade, for his zeal in their cause before the house. The service consisted of one hundred and six pieces, weighing altogether upwards of three thousand ounces, and cost £2,000.

WELLESLEY LIBRARY.—The sale of the library of the late marquis of Wellesly, took place in February and excited much interest throughout. It is represented to have resembled the library of a scholar and a gentleman, as possessing excellent books of the best editions, rather than works chiefly remarkably for being "excessively rare." A small shilling pamphlet, containing some manuscript emendations by the marquess, excited so much competition that it was finally knocked down at 95*l.* 11*s.*

A NEW APPLICATION OF LEATHER.—A very curious method of making architectural and other ornaments of leather, invented by Mr. Esquinol, was explained by him before a meeting of the Society of Arts. The process employed is to prepare metal moulds of the separate leaves, petals, and other parts of which the flowers to be represented are composed; the leather, of the required thickness, is then to be cut to the proper form of the leaf, petal, &c., and afterwards soaked for a day or two in a solution of resin and common oil of turpentine; when the leather is fully impregnated with the liquor, it is taken out, carefully wiped, and then cold-pressed in the mould with sufficient force to give it the intended figure. The subject was fully illustrated by numerous specimens in imitation of the carvings in wood by Gibbons, and other artists of the last century.

IRON.—A Mr. Clay, of the Shirva works, near Kirkintulloch, Scotland, has invented a mode of making malleable iron direct from the ore, at one process. A mixture of dry hematite, or other rich iron ore, is ground up fine with about fourtenths of its weight of small coal, and allowed to pass gradually through a hopper into an oven adjoining, and forming part of a species of pudding furnace, into which a given quantity is drawn at stated times, when thoroughly and uniformly heated. The charge is then puddled in the usual manner, but with less labor than when working plate-iron; and in about an hour and a half the iron is produced in a malleable state, fit for shingling and rolling into bars. The quality was stated to be superior to the cable bolts or best iron, and the saving of fuel to be very considerable. This iron when converted into steel, and worked by Mr. Heath's plan of uniting manganese in the process, produced a cast steel which possesses the property of uniting or welding to iron; and in consequence all the cutlery formerly made of shear steel was now made of cast steel. The cast iron produced from the scoriæ, or refuse slag of this process, is valued in consequence of the absence of phosphoric acid, which is ordinarily present in the limestone used as a flux in the blast furnace. Thus Mr. Clay's invention affords a means of bringing into work the comparatively unopened mines of hematite of rich quality existing in Lancashire, Devonshire, and Cornwall; and if, as asserted, the iron made good steel, England would be rendered independent of Sweden, whence all the iron for converting into steel is now imported.

IRON MANSION FOR A KING.—An entire residence of iron has been constructed in England, for an African King, and a London journal states that the application of iron to home architecture is daily becoming more general.

ANCIENT GAULISH MONUMENTS.—Near the village of Menoux, in France, some antique tombs have been discovered, in digging, similar to others previously discovered in the same region, and in Switzerland. They are believed to be of great antiquity, as they bear no mark of Christianity. A variety of weapons were found, and among them the head of a small axe believed to be the ancient *Francisque*, used by horsemen in battle. Besides these are several urns of gray clay, of various shapes, some adorned with sculpture, in which were articles made of glass, and small bones.

FRESCO PAINTING.—Schnorr, a distinguished German painter, has, together with his assistants, completed in three months six fresco paintings, each twenty feet long; and another artist by the name of Hess, employs thirty or forty assistants in the same art.

THERMOGRAPH.—Dr. Knorr, professor at the university of Kasan, has lately made a discovery which may lead to important results in the study of the nature of caloric and thermo-electricity. He has discovered a method of copying by means of heat on silver, copper, and steel plates, not prepared as in the daguerreotype and other existing systems. Some of these thermographs were taken in from eight to fifteen seconds; others by another process, in from five to ten minutes.

LAKE FAOUM.—A valuable memoir by M. Linaut is now in press in England, published by the Egyptian society, in which the situation of the true lake, that served to irrigate all the country north of that district, is laid down from observations taken by that gentlemen in his capacity of Bash-mahendes, or chief architect. Hitherto, in spite of Herodotus and others of the ancient writers, the small horse-shoe lake has been mistaken for the true one, now only discoverable by the colossal and for the most part subterraneous remains of masonry that retained its waters, which were of sufficient elevation to fertilise all that part of the delta, to which they were conducted by means of canals, at present imperfectly filled from the great stream, the Nile, and only during the inundation. There was a very curious paper read at the society by M. Crapf, a German missionary of Gondar, giving an account of a race of pigmies west of Abyssynia, which he collected from a slave that had been among them.

VOTE ON THE STATE PRISON BILL.

The friends of this bill were gratified to find so large a majority in its favor in the house, on its final passage. We subjoin the ayes and noes on that occasion, as published by the *Daily Advertiser*, for the purpose of having it on record for future reference:

AYES—Messrs. Allen, Austin, Babcock, E. G. Baldwin, Bowdish, Brooks, A. Brown, J. C. Brown, M. Brown, Buck, Burleson, Cadwell, Daly, Demarest, Dewey, Douglas, Emerson, Fassett, French, Fuller, Glasier, Griffin, Haight, W. Hall, Hibbard, Hoes, Holmes, Hubbell, Hutchinson, Jackson, Kenyon, Ketcham, Leland, McCarthy, McMurray, McNeal, Miller, Monroe, Murray, Paulding, Pentz, Rice, Russell, Sanford, Shumway, Slingerland, Smiley, Sours, Speaker, Spink, Stimson, E. Strong, Suydam, Sweeney, Thompson, Udall, Van Duzer, Van Schnack, Vary, West, White, Zoller,—62.

NOES—Messrs. E. Baldwin, O. Benedict, T. Benedict, Bentley, Bigelow, Bostwick, Elseffer, Erwin, Findlay, Fitzhugh, Flagler, Griggs, Hulburd, Mc Graw, Morrrison, Nicholl, Niles, Osterhout, Porter, Redington, Richards, J. B. Smith, Tower, Wait, Wales, E. F. Warren, Wright, Youngs,—28.

VALUABLE PAINTINGS.

We have barely room to call the attention of our readers to the valuable collection belonging to Mr. H. PICARD, now exhibiting (gratis) at the Atheneum Hall. This is by far the best collection that has ever been exhibited in our city, and many of them are undoubted works of the old masters. To those who wish to purchase there never was a better opportunity offered, and to the lovers of fine paintings we can safely promise a rich treat by calling at the room any time during the day.

These paintings are to be sold on Tuesday next.

INTELLIGENCE.

Iron Castings.—Mr. Elbridge Josselyn, who we believe was formerly engaged in the foundry in this town, but is now in Lowell, Mass., has favored us with a specimen of handywork in his line, which is worth looking at. It is a fruit dish or fruit basket, in the form of a vase, and highly ornamented with branches, fruit and flowers, not indented in a solid plate of the metal, but each leaf and branch standing separate by itself as in the natural form, and yet all one entire casting of melted iron. It must have been no little work to make the mould, but the nicest part of the operation we should think would be to get it out of the sand and leave the spaces unproken. Then again, the iron must have been of the purest kind to fill so many little cavaties. A small flaw in any part would spoil the whole. Looking at this, we do not see why almost any article of ornamental furniture may not be made of cast iron.—*Kennebec Journal.*

We infer, though it is not stated, that this is a specimen of *domestic* manufacture. If so, it is very creditable. We have seen very beautiful pieces of minute ornamental castings, done in Germany, and there is no good reason, why we should not enjoy, in this country, from the hands of our own artizans, these fabrics, which so well combine, permanent material, with varied and elegant ornament.—*Portland Adv.*

There are at the present time thirteen new churches in progress of construction in that city. The whole number of churches in Baltimore at the begining of the present year, exclusive of the above, was eighty.

The Boston Mercantile Journal of Saturday says—barque Niagara, which cleared to day for London, takes out four hundred bales of cottons of *American manufacture!*

Large Casting.—A shaft weighing nearly three tons was lately cast at the foundry of the Buffalo Steam Engine Works. The ladies of the city with their friends, were on the spot, by invitation of the master of the foundry, to observe the process.

The comet has been seen by all the astronomers of Europe. It took them quite unawares. Sir John Herschell considered it one of unusual magnitude.

Louis Bourgeois, indicted at the Albany Circuit for the murder of James Kennedy on board a canal boat at Watervliet, has been found guilty of manslaughter in the 3d degree, and sent to the States prison for four years.

Fire in Liverpool.—About one o'clock in the morning of March 7th, a fire broke out in the extensive works of Messrs. Fawcett, Preston & Co. iron founders, engine makers, &c. in Liverpool, and before it could be got under, the whole of those works, together with a warehouse connected were consumed. The number of men employed in Messrs. Fawcett, Preston & Co's works was 358; having been reduced from 700 on account of the hard times. The total loss of property is estimated at £20,000,

Temperature of March.—Last month was the coldest March experienced for 40 years. The average temperature of the month was 30 degrees. That of

March, 1842,	47	March, 1838,	41
March, 1841,	40	March, 1837,	40
March, 1840,	44	March, 1836,	43
March, 1839,	42		

That of January last was 38.

The violent snow storm of March 16th spread over nearly the entire continent of North America.—*True Sun.*

The road from Strasburg to Munich is completely lined with fruit trees, forming an avenue 250 miles in length. The people in that part of the world have an admirable taste, which it would be well for us to strive to imitate.

Peaches in China grow so luxuriantly as to ordinarily weigh two pounds.

Sympathy for Laborers.—A workingman recently fell from a building near Queen Victoria, and was dashed to death in her sight. The London Globe says of it, "We are happy to state, that though her Majesty was much alarmed and excited, no permanent injury in her Majesty's health is likely to result." This is like the woman whose lap-dog bit a piece out of a visiter's leg. "Poor dear little thing," said his mistress, "I hope it will not make him sick."

Mr. William Norris has just completed at his manufactory at Bush Hill, near Philadelphia, a very large locomotive for the Western Railroad, Mass. It weighs twenty tons, has a boiler of larger capacity than any engine that has been made at Mr. Norris' factory, and runs upon eight wheels, four of which are driving wheels.

They have invented wigs in Nantucket, says the Uncle Sam, which they stick on with tar. In a few weeks the hairs take root and the wig is transformed into a beautiful head of hair. This wig was invented by a captain Starbuck who had all his hair blown out during a gale of wind at sea.

The Flying Machine.—Mr. Davidson we understand is now expediting the completion of his *Aerostat*, which he calls the "American Eagle," designing to test its powers next Monday night, on the stage of the St. Charles theatre.—*N. O. Pic.*

A Monster.—A Paris paper states, that an immense wild boar was recently killed in the forest of Rauling, in the Vosges. It weighed six hundred and fifteen pounds. One of the hunters had a narrow escape. The animal rushed upon him and would infallibly have destroyed him; but kneeling down, he took deliberate aim at its head, and was fortunate enough to put a bullet in its brain when its tusks were within a few feet of him. The creature had been hunted in vain for ten years, and had it was calculated, received 1,290 shots, and killed fifty dogs. Two pounds of bullets were taken out of the beast's hide.

Tobacco.—Tobacco which has been chewed once, may be rendered fit for chewing a second time, by dipping it in vinegar and water and drying it in the sun. A colored gentleman in this city sells hundreds of pounds per week, which has been renewed in this manner. He can safely recommend it, as he has chewed it all himself, and knows it to be genuine.—*Boston paper.*

The steamboats Gainesville and Norfolk, both on their upward passage from Mobile, came in collision on the night of the 31st ult. by which means the former boat was sunk. She went down with such rapidity that the passengers were unable to save their baggage.

A snow storm commenced at Bangor, Maine, on the evening of the 5th instant, which lasted until the evening of the 6th inst. The snow lies to the depth of six feet in the woods, and fears are entertained of a tremendous freshet.

That extraordinary work of genius, the Thames Tunnel, was opened on Saturday, the 25th ult. after which the directors and their friends dined at the London Tavern, when a vote of thanks was proposed and carried for the perseverance and ingenuity manifested by the chief engineer, Sir J. Brunnell, throughout the undertaking.

Robert Southey, poet laureate of England, died on the 21st of March. He left a property of about £50,000.

A new motive power has been invented and patented by Mr. Baggs, of Cheltenham. It consists in the substitution of carbonic acid gas for steam. The Cheltenham Journal speaks of it as being of "equal force and immensely cheaper than steam."

Silk Hats.—A writer in the London Chemist, states that Silk Hats are prejudicial to the growth and preservation of the hair. They are made in such a manner, as to be air-tight, and thus prevent the insensible perspiration from the head.

Interesting Discovery.—The wreck of the Erie, the steamboat burnt a year and a half ago, on Lake Erie, has been found. The discovery was made by means of a compass invented by Capt. Chapin, of New York, constructed so that the needle will indicate when a large body of iron or other metallic substance is in the vicinity, and its direction from the compass. The party went out on the ice following the signs of the needle, and after several weeks search, succeded in finding the wreck, not far from Silver Creek.

The mansion of the late Chancellor Sanford, was sold at auction on Wednesday for $15,000, to R. Beatty, Esq. It cost originally more than one hundred thousand dollars.

The following is the amount of tonnage at the port of Albany for the year 1842, according to the report of the Harbor Master:

		Tons
26	Steamboats	7,726
67	Barges	10,703
314	Schooners	14,980
231	Sloops	15,376
6	Scows	430
1	Brig	141
		49,356

Boyer has abdicated the Presidency of St. Domingo and fled the island. He had been twenty-five years in office. In his letter of abdication he says that in voluntarily ostracising himself, he gives a new proof of his desire to remove all cause of discontent or division; and in conclusion, he wishes Hayti to be as happy as he had labored to render her.

An Iron Ship.—The British ship John Garron, built entirely of iron, arrived at New Orleans on the 6th inst. The Bee says that her admeasurement is 912 tons, and her carrying capacity much larger than that of an ordinary built vessel of the same size.

☞ It appears that the London Times charges 7s. for publishing an advertisement of a death, in its simplest form, and that the addition of the words, "sincerely regretted," raises the charges to 10s.

Emigration.—Letters from Europe announce the largest emigration to this country that has ever occurred since the war. From England and Germany there will be, it is said, over 100,000. Whole communities in the south of Germany are preparing to embark, principally mechanics and farmers.

☞ A reduction of $6,000 per annum has been made in the saleries of four officers of the Massachusetts Railroad, and the fare reduced from Albany to Boston to $4. It has cost the company $35,000 this winter to keep the track free from snow.

The Merchants' Exchange in New York was sold at auction on Monday last, for $805,600. It cost originally two millions. There was a mortgage on it of $800,000; so that the stockholders will have $5,600 to divide between them.

RATES OF POSTAGE IN THE UNITED STATES.

On single letters, or one piece of paper, not exceeding

30 miles	6 cts.
Over 30 and not exceeding 80 miles	10
Over 80 and not exceeding 150 miles	12½
Over 150 and not exceeding 400 miles	18¾
Over 400 miles	25

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

For each paper not carried out of the state where published, or if carried out of the state, but not over 100 miles, 1 cent; over 100 miles, and out of the state, 1½ cents.

MAGAZINES AND PAMPHLETS.

If published periodically, distance not over 100 miles, 1½ cts pr sheet
do do over 100, 2½ cts pr sheet.
do do over 100, 4½ cts pr sheet.
do do over 100, 6 cts pr sheet.

Small pamphlets, printed on half or quarter sheet royal, or less size, charged with half those rates. Eight pages quarto is rated as one sheet, and all other sizes in the same proportion.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

☞ All letters and communications intended for this paper should be *post paid to secure attention.*

Terms for vol. 2.—To clubs of 20 or more, having the paper sent in one package, $1 each per annum, in advance.

To clubs of not less than 5, sent as above, $1.25 each, in advance.

Single subscribers $1.50, in advance.

Members of the state and county or town associations, subscribing through the secretary, are entitled to the paper at $1 per annum, in advance.

All papers discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for, unless previously renewed.

BINDING.—Subscribers wanting their volumes bound, can have them done in any style and at reasonable prices, by leaving them at this office.

Several volumes of the Mechanic left to be bound some time since are now ready for delivery. The owners are requested to call for them.

TYPE AT REDUCED PRICES.

GEORGE BRUCE & CO., Type founders, at No. 13 Chambers street, near the Post Office, New York, have on hand an unusually large stock of their well known Printing Types, Ornaments, Borders, Rules, &c., of the best metal, cast in original matrices, and very accurately finished, all of which they have determined to sell at

Greatly Reduced Prices.

Placing the Book and Newspaper fonts as follows:

Pica,	32 cts per lb.	Minion,	54 cts. per lb.
Small Pica,	34 " "	Nonpareil,	66 " "
Long Primer,	36 " "	Agate,	86 " "
Bourgeois,	40 " "	Pearl,	120 " "
Brevier,	46 " "		

For approved paper at 6 months, or at 6 per cent. less for cash. Wood Type, Printing Ink, Presses, Cases, Galleys, Brass Rule, Composing Sticks, Chases, and other Printing Materials, furnished with promptitude and at the lowest prices.

☞ Printers of Newspapers who publish this advertisement, with this note, three times, before the first of June, 1843, and send one of the papers to the foundry, will be entitled to payment of their bill on buying four times the amount of it.

Wood Engraving and Designing.

E. FORBES is prepared to attend to all business of the above description at the *Sculptors Rooms* 17 Stanwix Hall.

To Printers.—FOR SALE CHEAP, a Fount of second hand Pica, about 200 lbs., in good order. Also a quantity of Leads, of different lengths, as good as new. J. MUNSELL.

PRINTING,

IN

ALL ITS DIFFERENT BRANCHES,

SUCH AS

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, CARDS, CIRCULARS, BILLS, &C.,

Neatly and Expeditiously Executed at the Lowest Prices,

BY

J. MUNSELL.

At the Office of the MECHANIC, No. 58 State street, ALBANY.

WOOD ENGRAVING.

N. ORR, (late pupil of J. H. Hall,) is now prepared to execute any orders in the above business, which he may be favored with, and respectfully solicits a share of patronage.

Room No. 6, 3d floor, Exchange.

Having made arrangements with Mr. N. Orr, to do my wood engraving, I recommend him to the public as one who understands his business and will doubtless give satisfaction.

JOHN H. HALL.

Albany, Feb. 1st, 1843.

LEATHER, OIL, AND FINDING STORE,

No. 18 Hudson Street.

J. HOCHSTRASSER,

Will continue the above business at his old stand, and having made arrangements with manufacturers of Leather and Morocco in the cities of NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, and ALBANY, and having in his employ first rate workmen, he is enabled to supply his customers with all the articles in his line on the most reasonable terms, at *Wholesale* or *Retail*, the following are included in his assortment: Oak and Hemlock Harness, Bridle, Collar, Horse, Trunk, Valise and Skirting Leather; Hog Skins, Philadelphia Russet Bridle, do. Facing Skins, do. Lining Hides, do. Top Hides, Patent Leather, Couch Roans, Neats Foot and Liver Oil, Currier's Tools, Oak Sole Leather, Hemlock do., Wax and Grain Upper Leather, do. Calf Skins, Keen's Philadelphia do., Seal and Kip Skins, Splits and Welt Leather, Cordovan, Red, Green, White and Yellow Linings, Goat and Sheep Binding Skins, White Alum Dressed Linings, Dressed and Undressed Morocco, Colored Goat and Sheep Skins, English Shoe Thread of all numbers, India Rubber and Patent Cloth, Apron Skins, Stock Binding, &c.

N. B. An assortment of SHOE MAKER'S FINDINGS will be kept on hand.

Also, *Roller Skins, Engine Hose, Band, Picker, String*, and *Patent Leather*, on hand and made to order. *Albany*, 1841.

To Cabinet-Makers and Upholsterers.

DANIEL FRY, No. 40 State street, *Importer of Cutlery and Hardware*, keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of HAIR SEATING and CURLED HAIR, together with a complete assortment of *Cabinet Makers' Hardware*, which is offered for sale low for cash or approved credit.

FIRE ENGINES!!

THE subscribers are manufacturing at Waterford, on an extensive scale, Fire Engines of various patterns, to suit purchasers, and they do not hesitate to recommend their Engines as decidedly superior to any now in use.

They manufacture the common Piston Engine, to work with chains or connecting rods, which they have improved in the construction of the brakes and the application of the power, so as to give them a decided advantage over those now in use. They also manufacture Rogers' Patent Balance Fire Engine, which has always been proved to be of *superior* power to all others.

Prices at the Factory, in complete order for use:

Those designed

For 40 men,	largest Philadelphia size or 11 inch chambers,			$630
" 28 "	"	Albany	" 8 1-4	" 700
" 22 "	"	Common	" 7	" 600
" 16 "	"	N. York city	" 6 1-2	" 500
" 12 "	"	Small	" 5 1-2	" 400

These prices are one hundred dollars below what engines have formerly been sold for, but they are reduced to suit the times.

The above prices can be reduced $30, by dispensing with the tower and goose neck and passing the water through the forward end of the machine. The utility of such an engine is fully equal to any other form, but its appearance is not quite so good. They also manufacture Factory Engines and Forcing Pumps of all sizes; Suction and Leading Hose to order, both rivetted and sewed, of the best quality.

They have been in the business 9 years, and might furnish many testimonials of good workmanship, &c., but as purchasers are supposed to prefer judging for themselves, the subscribers will furnish an engine where desired, and if on trial it is not fully equal in *all* respects to the *best* engines now in use, they will take it away without charge. Having an unlimited water power situated at the head of sloop navigation on the Hudson river, and near the junction of the Champlain and Erie canal, with a rail road connecting east with Boston and west with Buffalo, our facilities and arrangements for manufacturing are such that orders can be filled at any season of the year, and with the greatest promptness and despatch at the lowest rates.

L. BUTTON & Co.,
Waterford, Saratoga Co., N.Y.

MISCELLANY.

APRIL.

BY LONGFELLOW.

When the warm sun, that brings
Seed-time and harvest has returned again,
'Tis sweet to visit the still wood, where springs
The first flower of the plain.

I love the season well,
When forest glades are teeming with brief forms,
Nor dark and many-folded clouds foretell
The coming in of storms.

From the earth's loosened mould
The sapling draws its sustenance, and thrives;
Though stricken to the heart with winter's cold,
The drooping tree revives.

The softly-warbled song
Comes through the pleasant woods, and colored wings
Are glancing in the golden sun, along
The forest openings.

And when bright sunset fills
The silver woods with light, the green slope throws
Its shadows in the hollows of the hills,
And wide the upland glows.

And when the day is gone,
In the blue lake, the sky, o'erreaching far
Is hollowed out, and the moon dips her horn,
And twinkles many a star.

Inverted in the tide
Stand the grey rocks and trembling shadows throw,
And the fair trees look over, side by side,
And see themselves below.

Sweet April, many a thought
Is wedded unto thee, as hearts are wed;
Nor shall they fail, till, to its autumn brought,
Life's golden fruit is shed.

ECONOMY.

The following dialogue between a man and his wife in this city, is worthy of attention.

Mrs. Stubbs.—My dear, will you get me five dollars, to morrow, I want to get some lace, and some calico, and some ribbands, and some—

Mr. Stubbs.—Stop, my dear woman, that will do. As you have mentioned your want of money for needless trifles, I may as well tell you, that we must begin to economise a little. I can't stand it much longer in the way we have been going ahead for a while past. Nearly all that I earn, is paid in store goods, and these we consume as fast as I earn them. The little money I get, you waste in nonsensical display. Now look at my coat My shirtsleeves begin to protrude through the elbows, and my pants are in a state of dilapidation. My hat is seedy, and my vest—

Mrs. S.—That is all very true, Mr. Stubbs, but remember what you promised me before we were married. You said I should be a lady, and that we should be happy, and all that, and now, when I want to get a few things, you wont let me.

Mr. S.—I admit that, Mrs. Stubbs, but things are altered now, and I can't keep my promise. You will have to turn off this domestic of yours. lay by your fine dresses, put on common ones, and do the work yourself.

Mrs. S.—La me, sir! do you intend to make a *slave* of me?

Mr. S.—No, madam, I only want you to carry out your promise at the altar, and be a help meet for me.

Mrs. S.—Yes, but that didn't mean that I should do all the dirty work about the house!

Mr. S.—What did it mean, then, my dear?

Mrs. S.—It meant that I should starch and iron your dickeys, and all that, you know.

Mr. S.—But what's the use of wearing nice dickeys, and all that, with this coat, and pants, and hat. I tell you what, Mrs. Stubbs, we'll have to be like common people, and dress more plainly. We'll have to do without so much tea and coffee, visit less, and be saving, in every way.

Mrs. S.—And then what will become of my new veil, and—

Mr. S.—Hang your veil up in the room, in the summer, to catch flies.

Mrs. S.—O you heard hearted wretch! But I tell you what it is, Mr. Stubbs, if you are determined to bring me down a peg, that you'll have to do something in the way of economy, too. How much money do you spend in a week at the coffee house, for grog?

Mr. S.—O not more than a dollar or so, a week.

Mrs. S.—Well, you'll have to quit buying grog. Then you spend another dollar a month for segars, and a good deal for tobacco. Come now, Mr. Stubbs, you'll have to quit your grog, and your tobacco, and then I'll quit tea and coffee.

Mr. S.—Well,—ah—really—I—

Mrs. S.—O, you needn't hem and haw about it. If you can't make sacrifices, you shouldn't ask me to make them.

Mr. S.—But, my dear Mrs. Stubbs, the segars are indispensible.

Mrs. S.—Not more so than tea and coffee. Give up your follies and I'll give up mine. You can't afford to "liquor and segars" so extensively,—it's too expensive. Come, what do you say?

Mr. S.—O, leave out the segars, and the tobacco, and the—

Mrs. S.—Grog. No, I wont. Meet me half way Mr. Stubbs, or you'll have to continue the old system.

In this humor the parties parleyed for a long while, without coming to any determination about economy. Like the legislatures and Congress, they *talked* of economy, but when they attempted to reduce their talk to something tangible, there was no substance found in it.—*Pittsburg Sun.*

NO IMITATION.—A Frenchman went into an eating-house to warm his hands. The proprietor asked him what he would like to take.

"Anything you please," was the reply.

"Would you like to take roast goose?"

"If you please."

The Frenchman made a good dinner, and was about to go, when the eating-house keeper asked for payment.

"What for?" exclaimed the Frenchman; "I have called for nothing. You ask me if I will take this and if I will take that, and I say, "if you please."

The landlord, pleased with his address, let him off. He told a friend of his good fortune, who tried to "come the same game," but with very different success, for he was turned out of the doors.

"The first man was an original," said the landlord, "but you are an imitator."

LITERARY CURIOSITY.—It will be observed that the following line will read both ways.

"Lewd did I live & evil I did dwelL!

LINDLY'S PATENT BEDBUG PROOF BEADSTEDS—REMOVAL. The undersigned having removed from No. 39 Green street, to No. 69 Market street, a few doors north of the Eagle Tavern, where they will be happy to see and wait upon their old friends and patrons. To those who have not seen our bedsteads, we respectfully solicit to call and examine them. One year and a half's residence in Albany, during which time we have been in the manufacture of the above bedsteads, enables us to give references to very many of the best boarding and private houses in this city; but we will only give a few of the public houses, where the information can be most readily had: Congress Hall, Franklin House, City Hotel, and Fort Orange. The fact that such houses as above named have been furnished with them, is sufficient evidence of their superiority over any thing of the kind now in use. A description might be given, but we deem it unnecessary, as we trust that under whose notice this may fall, they will at least call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere.

Persons havings good bedsteads that have become loose from use, can have patent nuts put to them.

A good assortment of the best and most approved patterns will at all times be kept on hand. For style, workmanship, utility and convenience, we do not intend to be surpassed. Prices to correspond with the times.

TINGLEY & Co. 69 Market st.,

N. B. One of the above firm owning the right of Lindly's patent, of all the eastern states, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and a large portion of the state of New York, will sell at such rates that will make it an object to go into the business. Good property will be taken in part payment.

TO HOUSE BUILDERS.—FOR SALE—an IRON SCREW AND BOX, suitable to be used in removing or raising buildings. Inquire at Blacksall's, corner of Hamilton and William streets

March 18.

BOOK BINDING.—HARVEY H. CORNING, sign of the golden ledger, 82 State street, Albany, carries on the above business in all its various branches, viz: PLAIN, EXTRA and SUPER EXTRA—has a first rate RULING MACHINE and other necessary implements for manufacturing BLANK BOOKS of every description, on the most reasonable terms, of the best materials and workmanship.

N. B. An assortment kept on hand. 27.

PATENT AGENCY AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, *Office on F street, between 7th and 8th streets, opposite the Patent Office, Washington City, D. C.*—The subscriber has resigned his situation in the patent office (where he for some time superintended the restoration of patents destroyed by fire in 1836) to devote himself to the preparation of specifications and drawings, and all matters connected with the obtaining of patents for useful inventions either in this country or Europe. His experience in theoretical and practical mechanics, together with an intimate knowledge of the progress of the useful arts and manufactures, at home and abroad, will enable him to judge of the novelty and utility of inventions submitted to his examination; and as patents are not granted, under the existing patent laws, when the alleged inventions are wanting in novelty, or contravene the established laws of science, he will be able to furnish all the information necessary to avoid the expense of making application for patents which could not be granted.

Having established a foreign correspondence, he will be able to secure patents in Great Britain, France, and other parts of the continent, or furnish information, and prepare all the necessary papers for that purpose.

A model for a machine or apparatus, or specimens for a composition of matter, are required by law, before a patent can issue; by sending a model or specimens to the subscriber, with a short statement of the object of the invention, the necessary papers and drawings will be prepared and forwarded to the applicant for execution, thereby obviating the expenses consequent upon a journey to Washington, or delay in issuing the patent.

Being well acquainted with the patent laws of the United States, England and France, and the decisions of the courts in patent cases, he tenders his services where information is required in reference to infringements of patents, or defence against suits for infringement, such as compiling and arranging evidence, &c.

To individuals and companies wishing to procure drawings and estimates of machinery, or buildings, for manufactories, on the most modern and improved plans, or any other matter connected with mechanical engineering, he will furnish information; and, should it be required, will locate and superintend structures of this description.

Wishing to be generally useful to mechanics and inventors, he will attend to the sale of machinery and patent rights; this, being a place of resort from all parts of the Union, is perhaps the best location for such a purpose.

Papers relating to patents can be sent to the commissioner of patents, when voluminous, free of postage, and models sent to the collectors of the oprincipal ports, will also come free of expense, and the subscriber can be advised thereof by letter, which in all cases must be post paid. All applications for information relating to patents must be accompanied by a fee of five dollars; charges for other business transactions will be made according to their magnitude.

J. JAMES GREENOUGH.

Certificate of HON. H. L. ELLSWORTH, *Commissioner of Patents.*

PATENT OFFICE, NOV. 29TH, 1842.

Mr. *J. J. Greenough*, who has for some years been employed in the patent office, in a highly responsible situation, under the act of 1836, restoring the records, having to my regret tendered his resignation, I take great pleasure in recommending him as a gentleman worthy of confidence, and as being particularly qualified to take charge of any business requiring a knowledge of mechanical science, the progress of the arts, and patent improvements. Mr. Greenough is also well acquainted with the practice of this office.

HENRY L. ELLSWORTH.

REFERENCES.—Hon. S. Prentiss, of *Vt.*, U. S. Senate; Hon. J. P. Kennedy, of *Md.*, U. S. House of Rep.; Hon. John C. Clark, of *N. Y.*, U. S. House of Rep.; Hon W. Cranch, *Chief Justice, D. C.*; J. W. Hand, Esq., *Chief Clerk, Patent Office;* C. M. Keeler, Esq., *Examiner, Patent Office.*

Encourage American manufacture—under this we prosper.

WEAVER & RICHARDSON, Umbrellas and Parasols made, covered and repaired, in the neatest and most durable style, at No. 66 Green street, Albany, opposite the first Baptist church. N. B. Umbrellas can be furnished by the dozen at short notice. 47

PRINTING.—Every kind of letter press printing will be done to order on short notice at the office of the Mechanic, in the best manner and at reasonable prices. Business, visiting and wedding cards executed in a superior style on an hour's notice. New and fashionable type for books and pamphlets; hand bills of every size and style; circulars, bill heads, &c. &c.

AGENTS WANTED.

Mechanics out of employment may find it a paying business to solicit subscribers for this paper in their vicinities and among their friends. Applications, post paid, directed to this office will meet with attention; they should be accompanied by certificates of character and responsibility.

The following local agents are authorized to receive subscriptions and money for this paper.

Messrs. Wells & Webb, 42 Ann street, New York.

James Hegeman, Troy	P. P. Cleveland, Skeneateles
J. M. Edgerton, West Troy	Chas. White, Auburn
J. B. Gilson, Waterford	Chas. Coy, Canandaigua
Jacob J. Deforest, Schenectady	John Williams, Cazenovia
Andrew Hanna; Utica	Jas. Goddard, Truxton
N. G. Brown, Milltown	M. W. Hemiup, Geneva
J. M. Brown, Cohoes	Luther Moore, Rochester
A. H. Burdick, De Ruyter	T. S. Hawks, Buffalo
E. T. Hayden, Syracuse	Geo. Francis, Waterloo
D. B. Prince, Rome	E. G. Chapin, Little Falls
R. Stone, Newark	C. A. Spencer, Canastota
W. H. Parker, Cortland Village.	

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NEW YORK STATE MECHANIC,

A weekly paper, devoted to the interests of Mechanics and Manufacturers,

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No. 58 State Steet, Albany,

At $1.50 per annum in advance.